

# THE NEW-YORK JOURNAL,

## OR GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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[For six Years last past, Publisher of the New-York Thursday's Gazette or Weekly Post-Boy.]

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H-Water. H.M. X rises. X sets.  
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DAY 7 34 6 45 6 45  
URDAY 8 38 6 46 6 46  
DAY 9 31 6 47 6 47  
NDAY 10 15 6 48 6 48  
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ALL Persons who are a Year or more indebted for this Paper, and all who are on any other Account indebted to the Printer at the Exchange, are earnestly requested immediately to discharge their Accounts, as he has the most pressing Occasion for the Money due to him, that he may be enabled to pay his own Debts and support his Business.

To the PUBLIC, New-York, Oct. 16.  
I have now upwards of six Years that I have published a weekly News Paper, under the Title of the New-York Gazette or Weekly Post-Boy, which I have the Pleasure to think has been generally acceptable, and publicly useful: But having now Occasion to alter the Title of my Paper, I hope for the same favourable Reception of the NEW-YORK JOURNAL or GENERAL ADVERTISER, that my Paper met with under the former Title; since it will be conducted with the same Spirit, and to the same Ends,—the Suppression of Evil, and the Promotion of public and private Happiness. The Reasons of altering my Title are these, 1st, for the Sake of Distinction, as I am inform'd Mr. PARKER intends to publish a Paper under the former Title; and 2d, because, as he formerly publish'd a Paper under that Title, I would not avail myself of any Advantages from a Name originally assumed by him. The Number, for the Sake of more easily settling with my Customers, will run regularly on from my last Week's Paper. Perhaps, when Opportunity permits, I shall procure a Cut for the Head of my Paper, till which Time, it will be published in its present Form.  
JOHN HOLT.

ALEXANDER SMITH,  
FROM THE COFFEE-HOUSE:

HAS opened the Tavern lately kept by Mr. HOWARD, in the Fields, for the Reception and Entertainment of those Gentlemen, &c. who may please to favour him with their Company, on the certainty of being served with neat Wines, Punch, Beer, and the best of Liquors.—Coffee at any Hour of the Day, and large and small Entertainments, provided in the most genteel Manner, on the shortest Notice.—He has the best Opportunity, to return his hearty Thanks for the many Favours he hath received, and to assure his Friends, that his Gratitude will be shown, in the utmost Endeavours on all Occasions to oblige; and hopes to merit Favour from the Public in general, by such Conduct, as becomes the Station of their

Very respectful, and obedient humble Servant.  
N. B. Mead and Cakes as usual.

A Negro Girl Fifteen Years old, used to do sewing, ironing and House Work, to be sold or exchanged for a Negro Lad of 18 or 20, making Allowance for their different Value. Inquire of the Printer.

To the PRINTER,  
The ill Policy and Inhumanity of imprisoning insolvent Debtors, considered.  
(The Subject continued from our last.)

Judge not, that you be not Judged, for with what Judgment ye Judge, ye shall be Judged: And with what Measure ye mete, it shall be measured unto you again.  
JESUS CHRIST.

Man hard of heart to man, of horrible things  
Most horrid!—Hear it not ye stars;  
And thou pale moon, turn paler at the sound,  
Man is to man, the forest, surest ill.

WITH what an anxious and close attention, do men hearken to those, who are relating, tho' relating in ever so poor a manner, what concerns their interest; and how greedily do men read, and how tenaciously do they remember what they have read, when the matter deeply concerns them!

Now, seeing all men are liable to pain, misery and death; to the loss of reputation, credit, estate, friends, and every thing that is dear and valuable in life; to the ungodly usurpation, tyranny, and oppression of their fellow creatures: What sort of principles therefore, must those be actuated by, who can afflict willingly, and grievously torment the children of Men! How just is the damnation of Judas, who for a little money, betrayed innocent blood? mankind, oh shame! Have placed such esteem and dignity (if you will allow the phrase) in money, that a man without money, is next to nothing. The arbitrary value which the tyranny of custom has unjustly fixed upon money, is the reason that mankind run such risks, and embrace such dangers to obtain it; and men are so united and dependant upon one another in society, and especially in trade, that one individual cannot suffer, but some others must suffer with him. This is the case more especially with regard to merchants and traders, who are every moment liable to misfortunes. The hope of gain induces traders in general, to hazard much, and to enterprise too deeply, but if they succeed, they are on account of their success, outwardly applauded and carefed. The applause paid to some for their success, pushes on others to attempt and venture upon such like enterprises, but alas! they are dashed to pieces in a moment? And the unfortunate persons immediately deemed and called rogues and villains, and treated as such. Such therefore (so wise we are) seems to be the established criterions to judge men's conduct and characters by.—But the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong, nor bread to the wise, nor riches to men of understanding: And therefore to judge a man's principles, or conduct, to be good or bad, merely from his success and prosperity or his misfortunes and adversity, is a very weak, (if not a wicked) conclusion and judgment.—But as my design, at present, is to expose the ill policy and inhumanity of imprisoning insolvent debtors, I must beg the readers close attention to the following things.

And in the first place, we will consider this case in a political view: And then, secondly in a moral light, now first, in a political point of view, the question is, whether, when a man's circumstances are such, that his whole estate will not pay his just debts, it is best for society, that his creditors receive a proportion of their debts, according to their several just demands, and his person be set at liberty to seek new employment; or that his body be imprisoned for the deficiency, until he pay the utmost farthing, which is impossible: Now, in fairly discussing this question, let it be well considered, that the wife end of all laws, is the good of the society for which such laws are made. Is it not best therefore, that each member in Society should be employed in some useful occupation, what nature points him out the most fit, and best qualified for? But nature has pointed out no honest man for a prison; then conse-

quently those must be bad laws, which authorize the imprisoning any man for debt, who does honestly give up to his creditors all that he hath in the world. Let any unjustly pretending to rationality, say, to what good end, a debtor is shut up in a prison, after he is striped of all his goods? Can his creditors, with all their wisdom, have more then all! Will his imprisonment increase his estate? Will his confinement pay or diminish his debts? Or the punishment of his body be any kind of advantage to them, or to society? if not, then we beg leave to quere, whether legislatures are acting in the character of wise and good rulers, when by law, they empower creditors to take their unfortunate neighbours by the throat, and cast them into prison, and permit them to keep their debtors there for ever? By this inhuman treatment, an unfortunate debtor, whilst in prison, is render'd utterly useless to society, a burthen to himself, a charge to his dear wife and children, who are rendered completely miserable, and all this, because he will not pay them, what God in his providence, has deprived him of,—after a man has laboured ten, twenty, or thirty years for a livelihood, would it not, think ye, be misery, great misery indeed, to have all he had in possession, snatched away from him at once! But must the infamy of a gaol be added to his other misfortunes, and by those too, who are, in the nature of things, liable to the like vicissitudes and changes in life?

On the most candid and cool reflections, a conduct like this, we are of opinion, will not be found reasonable in itself, or beneficial to society. For if it is best for society, that trade and commerce, agriculture, navigation, &c. should be encouraged and increased by all reasonable and probable means, and these are carried on by the work and labour of the people; then the labour of the people, without which all business stagnates, is the true riches of the community; the more people, the more riches: And such laws therefore, as protect and encourage trade, industry, and equity, are the best laws for trading societies. And can any one say, that manufactures are more encouraged, lands better improved, trade and business negotiated, navigation and commerce carried on with more dispatch and safety, in those societies or communities where the creditor has such power over the body of the debtor, as to cast him into prison for ever; or, in such communities or governments, where the laws free and protect the person of the debtor, after he has honestly given up all he has in the world to his creditor? We appeal to London, Holland, &c. where the debtor is at liberty, upon his paying all he hath, and then goes to work again with spirit, upon the foundation of hope. And therefore we conclude, and we think the conclusion just, as grounded upon long experience, that it is best for society, that a law of liberty for insolvent debtors, should be established in all trading communities.

Again, if we soundly reflect, that mankind are unstable as water, and wayward as the wind; that they are too, too often hurried on by their lusts and passions, to wicked and unjust actions, we shall the more clearly see the reasonableness and wisdom of those laws of equity and justice, which require an equal distribution of a debtor's goods and effects amongst all his creditors, in proportion to their just demands: For if by imprudence fire, storm, cheats, robbers, a thousand shocks that flesh is heir to, or the tongue, set on fire of hell, a man in trade and business, is exposed to ruin. Without such laws, his creditors will not have an equal chance; those who are first acquainted with his circumstances, or those who are most avariciously inclined, will be likely to take the most effectual methods to secure themselves, to the exclusion of the rest from their proportions; and the debtor himself may be tempted by affection, or bribery, to favour some more than others, or to retire with as much of his effects as he can carry off, to some distant part: since at home he is exposed to the mercy of his creditors, and unless they agree to accept of his surren-



der of his effects, and to discharge him, which very often is not the case, he may forever be cut off from all the Comforts of Society, and drag out the remainder of his life in misery, a burden to himself and useless to the public. These evils might be all prevented, and a useful member still preserved to the community, by making it the present, as well as future interest of all insolvents to act honestly toward their creditors, and by giving up all their effects to obtain a total discharge from all former debts, without blemish to their characters, and be encouraged to future industry by being secure from disturbance by any of their creditors.

Indeed, in framing such a law, the greatest care and circumspection would be necessary to keep it from being a greater evil than it would remedy, by putting it in the power of dishonest debtors to defraud their creditors, which experience has shewn to be defects in the late Insolvent Acts in the neighbouring colonies of Connecticut and New-Jersey.

But acts might easily be framed, properly guarded to prevent such dishonest practices, and such the public interest manifestly shews to be necessary—Not only as they will increase wealth, but happiness, by checking and restraining dispositions that are absolutely inconsistent with it,—especially ill-nature, revenge, and hard-hearted uncharitableness. Which brings me to consider

2dly. The immorality of imprisoning insolvents, who are willing to give up their effects. The happiness of life does not so much consist in the quantity of wealth we possess, as in the temper of our own minds—Better is a dinner of herbs where love and content is, than a fatted ox and hatred therewith; where there is love and good-will, they diffuse happiness all around, but the ill-natur'd revengeful malicious unforgiving man, not only destroys the happiness of others, but his own, and really feels in himself as much unhappiness as he inflicts upon others. The laws then of every country, ought carefully to guard against the encouragement and nourishing of the evil dispositions that lurk in the human heart, and if indulged will blast the happiness of society. As to Religion, the man who inhumanly deprives his neighbour, (perhaps every way a much more worthy man than himself) of liberty, one of the choicest gifts of Heaven, can have no just pretensions to any advantages from Religion.—The sacred writers, and reason itself tells us that *such a man's religion is vain*. Religion has no comforts for him—Let him not profane the Lords Prayer by asking forgiveness of his own trespasses, when he does not forgive those of his poor brother; let him not presume to approach the Lord's Table—unless he first forgives and ceases to persecute his brother,—after that, let him come and offer his gifts.

Oh man! whose breath is in thy nostrils—*The needy pensioner on an hour!* how canst thou venture to do an injury to a mortal, like thyself, which thou knowest not that thou shalt ever be favour'd with an opportunity to repair? Oh consider, thou art now in the school of thy existence, learning lessons for the practice of eternity! Thy time of probation can last but a very little longer, and may end the next moment,—what then will be the reward of that unfeeling cruelty, which even now makes thee odious to all good men, and nourishes a viper in thy own bosom to sting thee to death, and beyond it—How wilt thou, who here wouldst show no mercy, presume to hope for it, when thou art most in need thyself? how wilt thou dare to behold the face of him, who utter'd the following parable, and left it for thy warning—A certain King would take account of his servants,—and one was brought him who owed him ten thousand talents—and as he was unable to pay, his Lord, commanded him to be sold, and all that he had, and payment to be made. And the servant fell down and besought him—saying, Lord have patience with me, and I will pay thee all.

Then the Lord of that servant was moved with compassion, and loosed him, and forgave him the debt.

But the same servant went out, and found one of his fellow servants who owed him an hundred pence: and he laid hands on him, and took him by the throat, saying, pay me that thou owest.

And his fellow servant fell down at his feet, and besought him saying, have patience with me, and I will pay thee all. But he would not, and cast him into prison, till he should pay the debt. So when his fellow servants saw what was done, they were very sorry, and came and told their Lord. And the Lord after he had called the servant, said unto him, O thou wicked servant, I forgave thee all that debt, because thou desiredst me: shouldst thou not also have had compassion on thy fellow servant, even as I had pity on thee? And his Lord was wroth, and delivered him to the tormentors, till he should pay all that was due unto him.

So likewise shall thy heavenly father do also unto you, if ye from your hearts forgive not every one his brother their trespasses.

—*Nosce te ipsum.*

(The conclusion in our next.)

#### TO THE PRINTER.

The following Extracts from the Christian Morals of Sir THOMAS BROWNE, Author of *Religio Medici*, are recommended, as well worthy the Attention of some of your Readers.

WHILE thou so hotly disclaimest the devil, be not guilty of diabolism. Fall not into one name with that unclean spirit, nor act his nature whom thou so much abhorrest; that is, to accuse, calumniate, backbite, whisper, detract, or sinistrously interpret others. Degenerate depravities, and narrow-minded vices I not only below St. PAUL's noble Christian, but ARISTOTLE's true gentleman. Trust not with some that the epistle of St. JAMES is apocryphal, and so read with less fear that stabbing truth, that in company with this vice "thy religion is in vain." Moses broke the tables, without breaking the law; but where charity is broke, the law itself is shattered, which cannot be whole without LOVE, which is "the fulfilling of it." Look humbly upon thy virtues; and though thou art rich in some, yet think thyself poor and naked without that crowning grace, which "thinketh no evil, which envieth not, which beareth, hopeth, believeth, endureth all things." With these sure graces, while busy tongues are crying out for a drop of cold water, mutes may be in happiness, and sing the Trisagion in heaven.

Though the quickness of thine ear were able to reach the noise of the moon, which some think it maketh in its rapid revolution; though the number thy ears should equal Argus his eyes; yet stop them all with the wife man's wax, and be deaf unto the suggestions of talebearers, calumniators, pickthank or malevolent delators, who, while quiet men sleep, sowing the tares of discord and division, distract the tranquility of charity and all friendly society. These are the tongues that set the world on fire, cankers of reputation, and, like that of *Jonas* his gourd, wither a good name in a night. Evil spirits may sit still, while these spirits walk about and perform the business of hell. To speak more strictly, our corrupted hearts are the factories of the devil, which may be at work without his presence; for when that circumventing spirit hath drawn malice, envy, and all unrighteousness unto well rooted habits in his disciples, iniquity then goes on upon its own legs; and if the gate of hell were shut up for a time, vice would still be fertile and produce the fruits of hell. Thus when God forsakes us, Satan also leaves us: for such offenders he looks upon as sure and sealed up, and his temptations then needless unto them.

Grain not thy vicious stains; nor deepen those swart tinctures, which temper, infirmity, or ill habits have set upon thee; and fix not, by iterated depravations, what time might efface, or virtuous washes expunge. He, who thus still advanceth in iniquity, deepeneth his deformed hue; turns a shadow into night, and makes himself a Negro in the black jaundice; and so becomes one of those lost ones, the disproportionate pores of whose brains afford no entrance unto good motions, but reflect and frustrate all counsels, deaf unto the thunder of the laws, and rocks unto the cries of charitable commiserators. He who hath had the patience of Diogenes, to make orations unto statues, may more sensibly apprehend how all words fall to the ground, spent upon such a furd and earless generation of men, stupid unto all instruction, and rather requiring an exorcist than an orator for their conversion!

St. GEORGE'S, (Grenada,) Sept. 8, 1766.

We are happy in assuring the public, that almost all the Public Offices, Merchants and Traders in this Town, have, after the Example of the neighbouring Islands, entered into an association, & Agreement, to receive Dollars at the Rate of Eight Shillings and Three-pence, Currency. A Measure of such apparent Utility, that there is not the smallest Doubt, but every Body in the Country will cheerfully concur in it.

CHARLESTOWN, S. Carolina, Sept. 26.

Col. Reid has taken the Command at the Illinois, in the Room of Major Farmer, who is returned to West-Florida.

Oct. 3. Letters from the Country of the Upper-Creeks say, that a party of those Indians, belonging to the Town of Abicoochie, who had been out against the Chactaws, one of whom they had killed, and went almost to their Town with his Scalp, were then set upon by a Party of Chactaws, who had pursued them the whole Way. The Creeks were beaten: The Chactaws killed and scalped one of them, and carried off four Prisoners.

BOSTON, October 20.

Wednesday last his Excellency was pleased to declare in Council, that it was his Intention that the General Court should meet at the Time it stands prorogued to, being the Twenty-ninth of the present October, that they may have an Opportunity to give an Answer to the Recommendation of his Majesty, at the Request of the House of Commons, which was laid before the Court last Session.

NEW-YORK, October 30.

[The two following Pieces which we are desired to insert, being upon the same Subject, tho' the Authors are of very different Sentiments, we have placed them together, that the Reader may more readily compare, and judge of the Merits of both.]

RELIGION, when it runs through every action of life, shines with double lustre; and when we can make it profitable as well as pleasant, how laudable the practice!

As none but the scrupulous can look upon it as propriety to introduce any part of divine service our public diversions, a new entertainment, of a variety than any yet invented, is proposed to the subscriber, and will be exhibited on proper occasions.

Besides several *Anthems*, a new *Te Deum*, *Cantata* and *Deus Misereatur*, accompanied with various kinds of instrumental music, it is proposed to introduce at least one *Saltate Domino*, and *Preces* extempore. And for the ease of the performers, about the middle of the entertainment, exercises are to be suspended by a short *Conci*o imitated to the life.

The time will be so divided between preaching, dancing, praying, drumming and sorts of instrumental music, as to make an agreeable variety. The whole to be concluded with a plosion of two large cannon.

It is hoped that any religiously-disposed Gentlemen, who can sing, or dance, or pray, will be kind enough to lend their friendly assistance.

Their humble servant,

THEOSEBEMIM

TO THE PRINTER,

SIR,

Please to insert the following, in your next Paper, and you will oblige a Friend, as well as every one of your Readers, who is

A Lover of Music.

I Was last night at the rehearsal of Mr. TULLY'S *Te Deum*, &c. which did honour to the concert, and credit to the performers.

In this place where a taste for the polite music is so much in vogue, it is surprising, and to be regretted, that so delightful a part of it as the vocal should be neglected, especially when there is a person here so capable of teaching of it, and so deserving encouragement.

The ill effects of this negligence are very obvious to every judge of psalmody, on sundays at church; where the congregation for want of being properly instructed in only the common rules of singing, very often confuse each other, and spoil the harmony.

How commendable would it be for young Gentlemen and Ladies, to pass the winter evenings in so laudable and divine an exercise! How delightful, when every family would resemble the heavenly choir! I hope every well wisher of psalmody will improve upon these hints, and give due encouragement to so amiable an accomplishment.

It is hardly worth while to mention an objection that has once or twice been suggested to me against the encouragement of this Concert of solemn music. The objection is, that it is a kind of profanation of sacred music, to make it the subject of entertainment, except in divine service, especially in promiscuous companies, where the behaviour of some of the audience will probably be very unsuitable to the subject of the entertainment; but I think the objection both frivolous and illiberal. The objection would equally hold good against introducing any divine subject into company, except when assembled solely for the purpose of divine worship; it would even prohibit all meetings for learning psalmody, and consequently in the end entirely destroy the use of it. And why should it be supposed that the behaviour of the company would profane the subject of the entertainment? Can *Gentlemen* and *Ladies* act so out of character, at a public meeting, as to scandalize the design of their meeting? No, a proper regard to their own characters will secure them against any impropriety of behaviour.

A musical entertainment of any kind, being intended to delight the ear, naturally requires silence and attention; and every polite hearer behaves accordingly, both for his own satisfaction, and that he may give no interruption to that of the rest of the audience. Much more will an entertainment of church music dictate silence and attention, during the performance, and exclude any unsuitable levity in the intervals—The passions, the temper, and motions of the mind and thoughts, will naturally correspond with the movements and harmony of the sounds—and the music being adapted to words address'd to the supreme Being, the author of those organs of delicate perception, by which we are made sensible of such exquisite delight—The heart must be strangely out of tune with the rest of the Almighty's works, that is not affected, so as to offer up the silent sacrifice of thanks and praise. And such a temper of mind cannot suddenly give place to any such levity of behaviour, as might justify the objection, even if the audience could otherwise be so forgetful of their characters, as to fall into it.



Sunday Morning last, one Christie, Wife of a Black, near the new Sugar House, Labourer, found dead in a Cellar Kitchen, Montgomery-street: It appear'd to the Coroner's Inquest, by the evidence of a little Son of the Decedent, about six years old, that the Night before, she went out for half a Pint of Rum, and when she return'd, being very drunk, fell backwards down the Cellar Steps to the Floor; that finding she did not get up, the Child went and waked his Father, who was in Bed, likewise very drunk, but at last got up, went to Wife, and shook her, but finding she did not rise, he went again to Bed, and next Morning appear'd nothing of the Matter. The String of a Woman's Cloak, as she lay, was drawn close over her Throat, so as to leave a white Mark on her Neck, which, together with the Fall, her Drunkenness, and lying on the Earthen Floor, the Jury to be the Causes of her Death.

Grand Jury having found the Bill of Indictment against Mr. Cook's Negro Woman, (mention'd in Paper No 1235.) for the Murder of a Negro belonging to Mr. Marston, she is this Day her Trial.

Monday last Week Elias Desbrosses, Esq; was elected Mayor of the East Ward of this City, in the Room of Mitehead Hicks, Esq; now Mayor.

Monday about 2 o'Clock, last Week we had hard Thunder, and Lightning here, the Light struck a Barrack at Frogs-Point, the Property of John Smith, of this Place, which contained 15 Tons of Salt Hay, and consumed the whole in less than Half an Hour.

Captain Johnson, who arrived here Wednesday from Rhode-Island, acquaints us, that the day in his passage hither, he saw a black brig ashore near the Island reef; and by her appearance he judges her bottom beat to pieces: Two boats along side of her, supposed to be assisting in the people, and such part of the cargo, as was practicable.

Last Week was held at Newark, for the County of Essex in the Province of New-Jersey, before the Honourable Frederick Smyth, Esq; a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, when several Persons were convicted of Horse-stealing, and given Sentence of Death, viz.

James M'Carthy, a Native of Ireland, about 21 years old; says his Mother lived in Philadelphia; that he some time lived in New-Haven, from whence he came last March, and passing through Elizabeth-Town, took a Horse, Saddle and Bridle, was followed, and apprehended at the Indian-Queen, in Philadelphia, with the Horse, Saddle and Bridle.

John Morris, also a Native of Ireland, aged 49 Years, took a Horse at Springfield, near Elizabeth-Town, in August last; was apprehended in Morris County, with the Horse.

They both denied the Stealing the Horses, and said, that they purchased them from Persons travelling on the Road, to them unknown. They are to be executed on Friday the 31st Instant October.

**MAJOR ROBERT ROGERS, Esq;**  
Governor, and Commander in Chief of Michilimackinac, and its Dependencies, &c. &c.

May it please your Honour,

**WE**, the Merchants and Traders of Michilimackinac, beg Leave to congratulate you on your safe Arrival here. It gives us a particular Satisfaction, that you are appointed our Governor, more especially at a Time that many of the Indian Nations, almost worn out with repeated Solicitations for Traders, are on the Eve of Discontent; but our Hopes from you, Sir, to reconcile Matters, and put the Trade upon a proper Footing, are very sanguine. You have already distinguished yourself in a military, and have now a fair Opportunity of doing it in a civil Capacity. Your Activity, and the many eminent Services you rendered your Country in the Course of the last War, and the Reputation you have by that Means gained amongst the Indians, will add Weight to your Councils, and re-establish the national Credit, through the most extensive and remotest Part of his Majesty's Dominions.

Permit us to assure you, Sir, that on our Parts, we shall at all Times do every Thing in our Power, to bring the Indians to a Sense of their Duty, and make your Residence as agreeable as the Place will admit of. And that we are, with the greatest Respect, Your Honour's

Most Obedient, and  
Most Humble Servants.

Aug. 12, 1766.

[Signed by 20 of the principal Merchants and Traders at Michilimackinac.]

GENTLEMEN,

**THIS** affectionate Address deserves my Gratitude. I cannot but be sensibly affected at the general Discontent among the Indians; but be assured, that I shall enforce every salutary Measure conducive to the Re-establishment of general Tranquillity, consistent with the Instructions I have, and may, from Time to

Time, receive from Sir William Johnson, under whom I act, from whose Judgment and extensive Knowledge in Indian Affairs, the Grievances you complain of, may speedily be removed.

Be assured, my Endeavours shall never be wanting, in promoting the Trade of this distant Post; and I shall be ready at all Times, to advise with you on Measures for its Advancement. I am, Gentlemen,

Your Most Humble Servant,

**ROBERT ROGERS**  
New-York, 30th Octo. 1766.

**To the PUBLIC.**

**I** AM told a certain Man, who's under much greater Obligations to me than I am to him, has lately made it his Business to abuse me in all Companies, and to talk much about Ingratitude, &c. But as we are both now pretty well known, I hope a moment's Reflection upon our different Characters, will make any particular Vindication, for the present, unnecessary, to him who has on all Occasions, to the utmost of his Power, shewn himself a true Friend to the Public, and endeavoured to do Justice to all Men.

**THE PRINTER.**

To the Public, especially the Inhabitants of the Province of New-Jersey.

Gentlemen,

**W**HEREAS I last Week, and not before, discover'd that Mr. Parker, Printer, Comptroller of the Post Office, has for some Weeks past, arbitrarily prevented the Post from carrying my news Papers for New-Jersey, and as he could from the Direction of my Papers, (left at the Ferry House for the Post) get a List of my Customers, has instead of my Papers, most unjustly sent them his own. And as his Paper is printed in the same Form, and under the same Title that mine used to be, it is probable many of my Customers may not have attended to the Difference of the Printer's Name. The Meanness and Dishonesty of this Proceeding, I shall leave to the Reformation of my Customers, who will determine, whether to encourage such a Man, by accepting his Papers, or whether to adhere to the Printer, they voluntarily thought fit to employ. As to my self, tho' my Customers are not equally affected in their immediate Interest by the Change, as I am, yet I believe their Regard to Justice will influence them to, resent the Injury that has been done me. And with regard to themselves, they will determine, whether they will submit to the double Force of dropping their Intercourse with the Man they chose to employ, and of employing another without their own Consent.

But as to hindering the Post from carrying any public Papers, — That is a Matter in which the Public in general are concerned. It is a stretch of arbitrary Power, that I believe was never ventured in England — where even the Papers that treat the Ministry with the greatest Freedom, are allowed free Passage by the Post. And if Mr. Parker, as a public Officer, can be so influenced by private Considerations — and of so base a Kind — what would such a one do if prompted by ambitious Views, in Compliance with Measures of a corrupt Ministry? Would he not stop all Papers from going by the Post — or all but his own? — How dangerous it is to trust such a Man with a public Post of Importance, I leave every Man to judge.

If Mr. Parker persists in stopping the Papers by the Post, the Gentlemen will please to agree upon some other Method of Conveyance. During the Summer Season, they may be sent to most Places as far as Brunswick, generally as soon, and sometimes sooner than by the Post. I am, Gentlemen,

Your Most Humble Servant,

**JOHN HOLT.**

**WANTS EMPLOYMENT.**

**A** Young Man who would undertake the Care of a Grist-Mill, a Bolting-Mill, and a Saw-Mill; writes a tolerable good Hand, can keep such Accounts as his Business may require, and can be well recommended,

**ALSO, Wants a Place,**

**A MILLER, who understands the** Business perfectly well, and can be recommended for his Honesty. — N. B. They are both single Men. Inquire of the Printer at the Exchange. 43 46

**TO BE SOLD,**

**A** Convenient Farm, containing between 70 and 80 Acres of choice Land, situate, lying and being in the County of Bergen, about 4 Miles from the Town of Hackensack, and three from the River, where there is a good convenient Landing-Place, and on the public Country Road, that leads to Ringwood and Sterling Iron-Works. There is on the said Plantation, a new Stone Dwelling House, with four Rooms on a Floor, an Entry through the Whole, a Kitchen and Milk Room, all under one Roof; a Flour bent Barn, with Cedar Cover; a young Orchard; two Grist-Mills and a Saw-Mill, all in good Repair, standing about three Rods from the Dwelling-House, on the noted Stream called Saddle River, and in the Heart of a fine Country, for all Sorts of Grain; the said Mills having a continual Run of Business, and never fails for want of Water in the driest Seasons: The King's Road runs between the Mills and the Dwelling-House. It is conveniently situated for a Gentleman, Merchant, or any Sort of public Business, a Store having been kept there these several Years past: The said Farm is well water'd and timber'd with exceeding good Swamps, some of which are brought to great Perfection, being fit for Hay or any Sort of Grain. Any Person inclining to purchase the same, may apply to me the Subscriber, living on the Premises, who will give an indisputable Title for the same. **ABRAHAM GOVERNIEURE.**

**NOTICE is hereby given, that**

there shall be a stated Meeting of the Society for promoting Arts, &c. on Monday the 10th of November next, at the Exchange, at 6 o'Clock in the Evening: As there are sundry Matters of Importance, now lying before the Society for their Consideration, it is hoped the Members will not fail to attend, that there may be a free Meeting.

**BENJAMIN KISSAM, Secy.**

**T O B E S O L D,**

**A** Choice Plantation at **ALBANY**, (or **Peramon**) in the County of **Albany**, Eastern Division of the Province of **New-York**, containing about 200 Acres of good arable Land, cleared, the Remainder well wooded; there is on the same a good new Stone Dwelling-House 40 Feet front, and 27 Feet back, the Front is all of hewn Stone, a Cellar under the Whole, and a Well of good Water before the Door; the Walls are near two Feet thick, and good Sash Windows to the House; there is also a good Kitchen 33 Feet one Way, and 20 Feet the other Way, and a good fire place therein: The House contains four Fire-places, and is two story high, is pleasantly situated between two Main-Roads, and has an Entry through the House, all very beautifully contrived: There is also on the said Tract a small barn, a good Gristmill, and a good Sawmill, all in good Order, and has not wanted for Water in the driest Times; there is likewise a thriving young Orchard on the same: 'tis as public a Place as is in the Country, fit either for a Merchant, or any other Business — **ALSO** a Dwelling House and Lot of Ground in the City of New-York, adjoining to Mr. Merrier's Ground by the North-River; the Lot is 370 Feet long, and 25 Feet broad; the House is well finished, has four Fire-places, and is handsomely glazed, a good Pump before the Door, and is entirely new: There is a Grant belonging to the said Lot for docking out 200 Feet in the River (Part of which is already dock'd.) Any Persons inclined to purchase the Whole or either of the said Premises, may apply to **ELIZABETH LANE**, at the House of Mr. William Roubly, near the Olwego Market, and agree upon reasonable Terms. An indisputable Title will be given.

**NOTICE is hereby given, that Mr.**

**William Troin**, has lost a new boat on the 14th day of October, last, marked **S S P**, on the inside and starboard quarter, and on the larboard quarter inside, was the date of the year, thus (1766). — Any person or persons that take up the said boat, and will bring it to **Thomas Poole**, at Beckman's Slip, in New-York; shall receive **THREE DOLLARS** reward, and all reasonable charges paid.

New-York, October 20, 1766.

**P**URSUANT to an order of the honourable Daniel Horsmanden and William Smith, Esquires, two of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature for the Province of New-York, upon the petition of Richard King, of the Fifth Ward, in Dutchess County, merchant, an insolvent debtor, and sundry of his creditors, notice is hereby given, by the said petitioners, to all the creditors of the said Richard King, to shew cause (if any they have) before the said Judges, at the house of the said Daniel Horsmanden, Esq; in Smith-street, on Tuesday the seventh day of November next, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, (being the day and place by the said Judges appointed) why an assignment of the said Richard King's estate, should not be made to **David Vanhorne** and **Gerardus William Beckman**, of the City of New-York, merchants, appointed by the petitioners for that purpose; and the said Richard King be thereupon discharged, according to the directions of an act of the president, the council, and general assembly of the colony of New-York, entitled "an act for the relief of insolvent debtors, and for repealing the acts therein mentioned," and also pursuant to two other acts of the said colony, the one entitled an act to continue an act, entitled "an act for the relief of insolvent debtors, and for repealing the acts therein mentioned," with an addition thereto; the other entitled "an act more effectually to secure to the creditors, the benefits included by the acts for the relief of insolvent debtors."

New-York, 29th October 1766.

**[The following extraordinary Advertisement was left by a Stranger, for the Printer, with an earnest request that it might be inserted in the News Paper, and a Dollar to pay for it. The Contents were not known till the Man was gone, who left no Directions where he might be found, nor told his Name: The Printer had once, resolved not to insert it, but considering, that tho' the Design is incomprehensible to him, it might be of some Consequence to the Author, and as it appears to contain no Treason, and not likely to do any Mischief (tho' it would be no easy Matter to answer it) it is concluded to let it once make its Appearance in the Papers, exactly in the same Style in which it came from the Hand of the Author, since any Alteration might have given the Public inadequate Ideas of the Author, and misrepresented his Meaning, and the Point he was aiming at.]**

**WE** ARE as in time past, a dis-

pute arise'd, between a Certain Society and a Certain man, which Entertained the greatest Errors in their principals. And the Society has always Cept a mob to Stop the man from Repeating the Sentiments of his mind, when Ever he was a bringing the point to what he was aiming at; and these are therefore gave Notis, that the man desires the Liberty of the City; that he may Expound on what his mind is bent to do, on thirsdlay the 6 of November insuing, at two a Clock, and not to Exceed three in the afternoon before a beginning, as proposed So, and to be at the Exchange in the Street or thereabouts, if it be so Allowed of by the City, for asafe Understanding, for any to Come and See, if there is any Eveil Conceptions in the mans principal, that the Law Can take hold of, it is So Required of by the man, that it might, if he is found to have any gile in his principal, then, or any Sence the depute first Aris'd, notwithstanding it has been Laid to his Charge, that as if it was So with him, or has been Everfence the depute arises'd, or before he Entertain'd Eveil Conceptions, that he has been Reported So, by the Society that there are aperiell Some what different, in order to bring on a arbitrary Law or order, as they have it partly So already, to Geilp on there is nothing to be done, Eveil and there Eveil Conceptions, must be Overturn'd.



Proposals for teaching the Latin Language, so that the Student may be able to read the fourths of his Time and above Half of his Money.

THE Subscriber, lately a Tutor of the College of New-Jersey, proposes to teach a very few Boys the Latin Language. The Number of Students will not exceed Six. The Mode of teaching will be somewhat new, and perhaps, has never been before practised, in America at least. But, tho' I make no Secret of the Mode, yet, the Public are not so much concerned in knowing that, as my Terms.

If I teach the Latin Language, in one Year, so that at the Year's end (Sicknets and unforeseen Accidents excepted) the Student appear, on Examination, to be well acquainted with it; not only as well as most in any College on the Continent are, at their commencing Bachelors of Arts, but be able with Propriety and Facility to translate Latin into English and English into Latin, and understand the Grammatical Construction; then, I shall expect £.40 Proc. but, if I fail in the Attempt, then I shall expect no Compensation.

To be taught thus, would be far the cheapest for the Student; which may appear from the following Considerations.

'Tis well known, that, at the Rate Youth are generally taught, one of an indifferent or middling Genius, would require at least 4 Years to obtain a competent Knowledge of the Latin Language; such a Knowledge I mean, as has been just now mentioned.

In each of these 4 Years, suppose the Student to expend for Tuition £.4, for Board £.26, for Apparel and other Expenses £.30, in all £.60 per Annum, which in 4 Years amounts to £.240. This then is the whole Expence of the Student, while learning the Latin Language, after the usual Rate of teaching.

Again supposing a Student learns the Latin Language in one Year, according to the Proposal above mentioned. In this Year, suppose the Student to expend for Tuition £.40 for Board, £.26, for Apparel and other Expenses £.30, in all £.96. This then is the whole Expence of the Student, while learning the Latin Language after the Rate proposed.

Thus we see, that above £.140 is saved, besides 3 Years of precious Time.

If, besides saving his Time and his Money, he should learn the Language, not only without that wearisome groping, which disgusts almost every Youth, and in many, fixes a lasting Aversion to Study; but should even contract every Day, a greater Fondness and Relish for Study, which Fondness 'tis highly probable he would retain all his Life after; then, I refer to all who have ever thought of the Preciousness of Time, of the painful Fatigue which Grammar-School Boys generally undergo, and of the Valuableness of a Relish for Study; whether it would not be a good and cheap Bargain, for a Youth to pay not only £.40, but even a Hundred Pounds to be thus taught. If I cannot infuse into the Mind of the Student such a Love for Learning, and make his Business his Pleasure and Delight; I am sure I shall lose my Fee, and (what is of incomparably greater Value) the Pleasure of doing Good.

I propose to make Elocution a Part of the Student's Diversion; so that, I hope, at the Year's End, he will be able to speak with considerable Grace and Energy.

The Subscriber at present resides at Princeton, and designs to open his School there.

The School will be opened on the Tenth of November, after which Time none may expect Admission except those who have already been encouraged.

No Abatement or Allowance will be made for such as have spent any Time at the Latin: The Subscriber would prefer such as never have.

He would choose that all his Scholars lodge in the same House with himself, and he will be careful to choose for himself and them the best Lodgings that can be had.

The Subscriber trusts, that the Good of the Public has incited him to hazard a Proposal, from which the Public can receive no Injury, but will if the Attempt succeed) evidently receive a great Advantage.

With Respect to the Success I shall only say thus much, Tho' I have in my Power to produce the Authorities of great Men, and Arguments which to them appeared convincing, and what is more than all this, tho' I might cite even Fact itself, to prove that we may hope the Success will be extraordinary; yet, I choose to wave all these Things, not doubting (if God spare my Health) we may soon see, with our own Eyes, the Success evinced by resistless Facts.

NEW-YORK. Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing are done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of a moderate Length are inserted for Five Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after.

'Tis hoped, the Public will interpret this Proposal in the most charitable Sense, and not consider the Author as renouncing Modesty in pretending to teach with so uncommon Success. The Excellency of the Mode (not of the Teacher) and the advantageous Circumstances of the Students, are the Sources from whence the Subscriber derives all his Encouragement.

JOSEPH PERIAM.

## ABEEL and BYVANCK,

At the sign of the New-York made Spade and Sithe, near Coenties-Market, have just imported in the Mercury, Cornelius Hayer, Master, from Bristol; a large Assortment of Ironmongery and cutlery, which they propose selling cheap, for Cash or short Credit, wholesale or retail.

NAILS from 4d. to 24d. brads and tacks of all sizes, hob, clout, trunk, and scupper nails; screws of all sizes, flat and round files and rasps, screw plates, 6 foot mill saws, cross cut ditto, hand, fish, tenon, and bow saws; carpenters axes, adzes, drawing knives, hammers, compasses, rules, squares, chisels, and gouges of all sizes; gimblets, tap-borers, wimble stocks and bits, augers from 1-2 inch to 2 inches, shoemakers tools, awls, awl hafts and tacks; trowels, scissars and shears, green and white Chinese ivory table knives and forks, split bone, flag, and sham-buck ditto; cutteaux and penknives, children's ditto; fine and common razors, hones and straps, locks of all kinds and sizes, from thumb locks to a 14 inch stock lock; a variety of buckles, buttons, and snuff boxes; knitting pins, brads and steel timbles, pincers, and nippers, a variety of brads, desk furniture, brads candlesticks from 7s. 6d. to 30s. per pair, japan'd and plain iron ditto, steel, and the newest fashion brads snuffers, sad and endirons, bellows, iron casting-dishes, and dripping pans, shovels and tongs; copper and iron tea-kettles, hand and bench vices, rat and mouse traps, brads scales, scale-beams and steelyards, an assortment of pewter, iron and brads door knockers, shutter bolts, spring do. and rag stones, crucibles and blue melting pots, brads cocks, temple and common spee'dacles, fine and coarse iron and brads wire, bed cords, fishing lines and hooks, fish lines, pulleys and fastenings, cow and horse bells, bolts and springs for do. 4-2 and 5 foot gun barrels, locks for do. gun hammers and screws, corks, chest handles, hinges of all sorts, thumb latches, square and oval chapes and tongues, house cloth, shoe and buckle brushes, weaver's ditto, iron and brads jews-harps, coffee mills, smith's and stone hammers, dust pans, coffin letters and figures, sheep shears, long and short handle frying-pans, fishers, spades, spade blades and shovels, German and London fagot and blifter'd steel, hoop-iron, trace and drag chains, swede and refin'd bariron, iron pots, kettles, skillets and dogs, single and double roll'd sheet iron, slates and pencils; Ware's best Scotch snuff, bar lead, powder and shot, and a variety of other articles.

42-43

## DANCING ASSEMBLY,

WILL be opened at Burns's long Room, on Thursday the 30th Inst. at 6 o'Clock in the Evening, and continued once every Fortnight during the Season.

GERARD WALTON, }  
JOHN MARSTON, } Managers.  
WILLIAM SETON. }

## TO BE SOLD, BY FLORES BANCKER,

(At the House of Adriaen Bancker, Gold and Silver-Smith, in Bridge-Street, commonly call'd Winekoop-Street, near the Exchange;) wholesale and retail;

SUNDRY Dry Goods at Prime Cost, as he intends to dispose of all, and quit Business for some Time, in Order to settle his Affairs.—This therefore is to give Notice to all those that are any way indebted to him, that they may expect, if they do not by the first Day of December next discharge their Accounts, they will be put in the Hands of an Attorney.

## TO BE SOLD, by THOMAS DERHAM,

On the most reasonable Terms:

CHOICE Teneriffe Wine, in Pipes, Hogshheads, and Quarter Casks.

N. B. Pipe Staves will be taken in Payment for a considerable Quantity of said Wine. 30-ctf

## WANTED, to go to the West-

Indies, and engage for 4 or 5 Years, a good Gardiner, who understands all Branches of his Business well, the Management of Fruit Trees, Grafting, &c.

Board, Washing and Lodging will be found him, £.30 Sterling per Annum allowed, and his Passage paid. Inquire of the Printer at the Exchange.

## To be sold, at public Vendue,

On Tuesday next, at NICHOLAS W. STUYVE-SANTS Vendue-House, the remaining Part of a Store, consisting of

BROAD-Cloths, Shalloons, Cottons and Chintzes; Calicoes; Blankets, Hosiery, Womens Shoes, Ribbons, Irish Linens, Dowls, Checks, Carpets, Pictures, Hard-Ware and Pewter, &c.

Likewise, a Parcel of Muskets and Pistols.—A genteel Chaise and Chair.—A Negro Watch.—Some Gold and Silver Watches.—One Pair of French Horns, and one Pair of Trumpets.

ON Monday the 3d of November next, will be sold at PUBLIC VENDUE, at the House of the late FRANCIS SYLVESTER, deceased, near the Exchange.—Sundry Household GOODS and some PLATE.

## NEW RICE, by the Tierce,

To be sold, by

## SUTTON and BOWNE,

Near Peck's-Slip, as also,

The following Articles, wholesale and retail, viz.  
OLD Madeira Wine, Metheglin,  
Teneriffe and Vi- Clove Water and  
donia, Ditto, seed Cordial,  
Jamaica Spirits, Sugar,  
West-India Rum, Tea and Coffee,  
New-York, Ditto, Redwood,  
Brandy, Cotton Wool, &c.  
Geneva, 40-43

TO BE SOLD,

## A Tract, of convenient Upland

containing 200 Acres, a good part cleared, the rest W Land, lying about a Mile from the Narrows on Staten-Isle bounded by John Gerstons Farm on the North, by H. Symonson's on the East, by the Road towards Amboy on South, and by another Farm of the Subscriber's on the W There are about 20 Acres of good Meadow lying in Town, about half a Mile distant, to be sold with it. It a small Orchard, and the Land is all in good Fence.

It will be sold all together, or in Parts as the Purchaser shall agree, and an indisputable Title will be given by the Proprietor living near the Premises.

CHARLES JANDINE

New-York, Sept. 30, 1766.

39-46

Imported in the last Vessels from Europe, and sold by

## ABRAHAM DURYEE,

Opposite the Fly-Market:

SUPERFINE broad cloths, of a variety of colours, rathe shalloon, buttons, silk and hair twist, sewing silk, embossed serge yellow and scarlet serge, white ditto, knit breeches patterns, cloth, Irish camblet, Irish poplins, black serge denim, super black plush, cloth colour'd ditto, black and blue everlastings, blue callimancoes and black ruffel, worsted quality bindings, shoe binding hair bindings, red coating, bear/skin, Devonshire kerseys, scarlet va teens, green ditto, blue and brown ditto, scarlet coating, cloth colour forrest cloth, striped flannel, red and blue ditto, castor and felt hat German serge, bed bunts, and bed ticks, spruce yellow and verdigri ground in oil, white lead in lumps and in powder; Spanish brown red lead, Prussian blue, vermilion, gold leaf, white vitriol, litharge, umber; whitening, 6 by 4, 7 by 5, 8 by 6, 9 by 7, 10 by 8, 11 by 9, 12 by 10; best crown glass, painting brushes, &c.

He also has to sell,

Choice old Madeira wine, Eisdon and Teneriffe; claret in bottles, Geneva, old brandy; Jamaica spirits, West-India Rum, boba tea, chocolate, coffee, muscovado sugar, leaf ditto, cinnamon, cloves, allspice, &c.

39-44

## FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN-AWAY from the Manor of Eaton, in Suffolk County—A Negro Man, named Cesar, about five Feet five Inches high—he is bandy legged, walks lame, has thick Lips, and speaks very broken English—took away with him a black and white Kersey Jacket, a brown Duroy Jacket without Sleeves, lined with blue, Leather Breeches, and Tow Cloth Trowsers.—He has been seen in this City, in the Fields, near where Major James formerly lived.—Whoever takes him up and brings him to the Painter, at the Exchange, or gives Information so that he may be secured, shall have the above Reward.

All Persons are forbid to harbour or conceal the said Runaway, at their Peril.

TO be sold three lots of land in the county of Albany, west side of the Mohawk's-river, near Cherry-Valley, being part of lands granted to Edward Holland, and others:—Lot No. 9, containing 212 Acres, Lot No. 19, 207 Acres Lot No. 25, 319 acres.—The above land is not inferior to any on the Mohawk's-river, being well wooded and watered, only about 40 miles from Albany river, and a good road to the same; the lands around the lots are mostly settled; Lot No. 25, joins the lake at the head of Susquahanna-river, which is well stored with fish; they will be sold in separate lots or together. For conditions of sale, apply to David Abeel, in New-York, who will give an indisputable title for the same.

41-

To be sold on the Premises, on the 7th Day of November next, in Elizabeth Town in New-Jersey, to begin after two o'Clock in the Afternoon.

## A large Dwelling-House, Garden,

Stable, and other suitable Out-Houses, and four Acres of Land, chiefly Orchard, joining the public Landing in Elizabeth-Town, half a Mile from the Court-House: Also a new well built and finished House, with a Yard and Garden joining to said Landing: Also four Acres of Land half a Mile from the others, joining Cavalier Jouet: Also half an Acre of Land joining to the last, being late the Property of Mr. David Smith. They will be sold all together or separately as may best suit the Purchaser, and the Terms made known at the Time of Sale, the Title is good and will be shown on the Day of Sale, by JONATHAN HAMPTON.

Elizabeth-Town, Sept. 29th, 1766.

42-43

## GOOD PASTURAGE for

HORSES and COWS, to be had at RENE LAGH, of JOHN JONES.



SUPPLEMENT to the NEW-YORK JOURNAL,  
OR GENERAL ADVERTISER.—NUMB. 1243.

THURSDAY OCTOBER 30, 1766.

A List of Letters remaining in the General Post-Office New York,  
October 10th, 1766.

**PETER** Albany Johnson. James Anderson. Charles Adams, Kin-  
ton. John Avery, Huntington L. Island. Timothy Allestone,  
Cider Swamp do. Catherine Anderson. Samuel Arrell. John Adam.  
James Armstrong.  
**B** Andrew Bostick. Alexander Burnside. Samuel Bacom. John Bel-  
field. Patrick Barber. Neely Town. 2 Lets. Eliz. Becker. Ensign  
Bowell. 66th Regt. John Brown. Joseph Bass. Isaac Breazer. Capt.  
John Beaton. Mr. Bennet. Abraham Bancker. Edward Balwin.  
Thomas Bayley. 2 Letters. Elizabeth Barlow. An. Barron. 2. Sag-  
Harbour.  
**C** Lieut. Carre. James Clark. James Campbell. William Clark. Ed-  
ward Catin. Ship Hawke. William Cock. Oysterday. L. Island. Mr.  
Cheese at Harlow. George Crow. William Castle. Edward Canty.  
Red-Hook. Alexander Campbell. Burbank Capeland. Mary Cooper.  
Archibald Crawford. Alexander Cooper. Thomas Cole. Thomas Crew.  
Mr. Connelly. Patrick Cornelius.

**D** Easter Dick. L. Island. Robert Dunlap. Walkill. 3 Lets. Wm.  
Dickinson. Thos. Porter. Highlands. Peter Deboise. New-Windfor.  
mond Darmody. Iron-Mills. George Deay. Nicholas Jean D'Olier.  
James Davis. John Devan. 2 Lets. Francis Doyle. John Davry.  
Thomas Davis. Jacky Davis. Mary Darcy.

**E** Jos. Elliot. Robert Edmington. Walkill. 2 Lets. John Egan.  
Capt. Evan Evanson. Thomas English. Thomas Elder. Capt. John  
Etherington.

**F** Capt. Joel Foster. Thomas Falconer. Matthew Fountain. Bedford.  
William Fullerion. the Widow Forence. Thomas Foster. Hannah  
Farrell. 2 Letters.

**G** Capt. Charles Gyles. Wm. Gray. 3 Lets. Little-Britain. Robert  
Granges. Ship Garland. Matthew Glejue. L. Island. Henry Glass.  
3 Lets. David Gilliland 2 Lets. Sathal Gathrey. Mrs. Grimes.  
Archibald Gathfield. Thomas Gladson. Charles Gardner. John Gra-  
ham.

**H** The Rev. Mr. Hughes. Joseph Hunter. James Hunter. Walkill.  
Wm. Hutchefon. Newry. John Hines. Wm. Harrefen. Harl'm.  
Charles Hurst. Ship Garland. Matthias Hewer. Mister Hull.  
James Hanna. Wm. Hucy. Richard Hutchins. John Hopkins. Wm.  
Hest. Wm. Hill. Alexander Hill. Mrs. Horsey. John Hand. Peggy  
Hannan. Paul Hick. Robert Harris.

**I** James Johnson. Peter Innis. Captain 21st Regiment. Isabella  
Jones. William Jones.

**K** Thomas Kay. John Kennedy. L. Island. John Kannon. James  
Kernaghan. Little-Britain. John Kennedy. Sarah Kingland. John  
Kirk Patrick.

**L** Samuel Landan. Southold. Tiopse Micas. Lieutenant Lous.  
Richard Lawrence. Newtown. Jeffery Leonard. John Casper.  
Ludwig Madam La Mittere. Jacob Lebre. Mary Lowe. Wm.  
Little.

**M** Dennis M'Farland. Lydia M'Pherfon. Flushing. Isaac Mann.  
5 Lets. James M'Carrele. 2 do. Mrs. M'Pherfon. John Moore.  
Neile M'Neile. Patrick M'Laren. Daniel Mefery. John M'Don-  
naugh. Paul Micbeau. Alexander M'Kenzie. Thomas M'Claghay.  
Wm. M'Henry. Margaret M'Claghay. Little-Britain. James Ma-  
grath. Samuel Moore. John M'Carty. Elizabeth Morris. William  
M'Kenzie. Susannah Myer. James Morrow. John Magee. James  
Mount. Wm. Murphy. David M'Donald. Capt. Alexander Max-  
well. James M'Knight. John M'Kenzie. Francis Moore. Jeremiah  
Moyer. Joseph Mairs. William M'Barney.

**N** Thomas Nicholls. the Rev. George Neiffer. James Norton. New-  
Hampstead. John Nichollson. Little-Britain. James Napier.

**O** Alexander Ogg. Henry Otty. Arthur Odell Murphy. John Oneil.

**P** Robert Pillson. Doctor Gilbert Potter. Huntington. Charles Plum.  
Ship Garland. Henry Terborst. Judy Peet. Elizabeth Pelletreau.  
Peter Petterfon.

**R** Stephen Rowen. John Redman. West-Florida. the Revd. Mr.  
Ribel. L. Island. Sidney Robertson. 2 Lets. Samuel Rogers. 2 Lets.  
Alexander Robertson. Capt. Rogers. Coldspring L. Island. Thomas  
Rankin. Mr. Rogers. Ship Hawk. Rem Ræpagem. Rehman Revers.  
Brookland. James Rabb. Francis Reilly. Cornelia Robert Robbeson.

**S** Wm. Scott. Goshen. Wm. Sutherland. Peter Smith. Beaver-Pond.  
Long-Island. Benjamin Seaman. Staten-Island. Nathan Simmons.  
Freetown. Samuel Street. Lieut. Sinown. John Staples. Taunton.  
Philip Willhelm Stuardt. Elouar Scott. Goshen. Sarah Shantland.  
Highlands. Hannah Stakes. Alexander Stewart. John Shaw. 2 Lets.  
James Sloan. Jacob Squibb. John Segar. Benjamin Smith. George  
Snowden. Capt. Samuel Smith. Daniel Sullivan. 2 Lets. Thomas  
Steele. Robert Stapleton. Arch. Scott. George Screuton. Charles  
Shaw. John Smart.

**T** Alexander Thomson. William Thomson. Alexander Tremble. Lit-  
tle-Britain. Rob. Thonifon. Goshen. George Tolbat Harlem. David  
Fowler. Flushing. Michael Thomas. William Taylor. John Tuder.  
William Todd. Captain James Thomas. Toney, living with John  
Van Cortland. John Thompson.

**V** Francis Varambont. 2 Lets. Wilhelmus Vannicys. Long-Island.  
Garardus Van Selenger.

**W** Daniel Wiggins. Jamaica Long-Island. Anthony Waters. Staten-  
Island. George Willfon. 2 Lets. John Ward. Alexander Willfon.  
James Welch. 4 Lets. Archibald Wright. Thomas Wallace. Seward  
Waters. Capt. Henry White. Jeremiah Warder. Alexander Wiley. 2  
Lets. Abigail Wooster. Nathan White. Martha Willmot.

**Y** Elizabeth Young.  
ALEXANDER COLDEN, Deputy Post-Master.

**WILLIAM BUTLER,**  
Has for Sale at his Store between the Fly-Market and  
Burling-Slip :

**B** LUBBER, Liver, Whale and Sperma-Ceti  
Oil—Also, an Assortment of European and  
East-India Goods suitable to the Season, which he  
has lately imported, 30. 46.

**CASPAR WISTAR,**  
At his House near the Ship Yards, has for Sale :  
**New-York Rum, very old Madei-**  
**ra Wine, Lisbon Ditto, Liverpool and Lisbon Salt, and Crates of**  
**Earthen Ware.** 32. 29.

Any persons inclining to encourage the following useful proposed  
undertaking, are desired to apply to the printer at the Exchange,  
who will take in subscriptions and make proper returns.

**WHEREAS John Henry, of Hano-**  
ver-County, in the colony of Virginia, hath undertaken to  
make an accurate survey of the said colony, by employing  
surveyors, in the several counties, to measure the roads and  
rivers, to lay down all their bearings and distances, together  
with all the remarkable places, to ascertain the latitudes, by  
taking celestial observations in sundry places upon the extre-  
mities of the said colony, and to have many hundreds of maps  
of the same printed in England : Which work, as it will be  
attended with a greater charge than is consistent with the pre-  
sent state of the said colony to bear, that so useful an un-  
dertaking may not miscarry, but that one of the most consid-  
erable colonies upon this continent may be enabled to set an  
example to the rest, we the subscribers do hereby promise to  
pay to the said Henry, or order, the several sums of money  
set over against our names respectively; he engaging that  
every one who signs thirty shillings Virginia currency, or five  
dollars, shall have one of the said maps, delivered at Norfolk  
in Virginia, and others who sign less, shall only pay the prime  
cost of the said maps, over and above their subscription, and  
we do hereby promise to pay one half of the subscription  
money in six months after subscribing, and the residue upon  
the receipt of the maps. 40

**A Quantity of Sheetting, belong-**  
ing to the Factory, ready whitened, with sundry Sorts of  
Country made Goods, to be sold at OBADIAH WELLS's  
at any Time, and in the Market on every first and third  
Wednesday in each Month—Said Wells still continues to  
receive and sell all Sorts of this Country made Cloths, both  
Woolen and Lincen Stockings, &c. &c. as usual.  
N. B. The Spinners are desired to attend to receive Flax,  
and bring in their Yarn, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sa-  
turdays, in the Afternoon, and not at any other Time. 26.

**At the House of Mr. RICHARD**  
**WALDRON, opposite the Exchange:**  
**G**OOD Madeira--Lisbon, and Teneriffe Wines,  
Cherry and Whortleberry Brandy---Annif-  
feed---Orange and Clove Cordials---Geneva---  
Brandy---all by the Barrel or single Gallon---  
Loaf, Lump, and Brown Sugar---Cheese---Black  
Bottles---Bees-Wax,---and sundry other Things,  
to be sold, by CORNELIA BLAAU.

**W A N T E D,**  
**To tend a Forge in Virginia, a**  
Finer, who understands his Business, and can be  
well recommended. Such a one may hear of En-  
couragement, by inquiring of the Printer at the  
Exchange. 40.

**RAN AWAY from the Subscri-**  
ber living in New-York, the Beginning of June Inst. a Negro  
Fellow named Charles, about five Feet ten Inches high, very  
black, Peck-pitted, and remarkable for his white Teeth;  
speaks both French and English, Jamaica born, and mark'd  
under his left Breast P. le Count; had on when he went away,  
a brown Jacket, and a blue short Waistcoat under it, a Pair of  
Trowsers, and a Sailor's round Hat. Whoever takes up  
said Negro, and secures him so that he may be had again, shall  
have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward, and all reasonable  
Charges paid, by ANDREW MYER, in Dock-Street.  
N. B. All Masters of Vessels and others, are hereby  
warn'd not to carry off said Servant, at their Peril, as they  
will answer as the Law directs. June—1766.

**TO BE SOLD,**  
**By DIRCK LEFFERTS,**  
In HANOVER-SQUARE,  
Next Door to Mr. James M'Evers :  
**CHOICE Antigua, and New-York**  
**RUM, MOLASSES & MUSCOVADO SUGARS.**

Dalton and Robert Masters, who have but lately come on,  
neither of the three have yet had any leads, and it is a con-  
dition of this sale, that the purchaser do give them the custo-  
mary leads, or otherwise make them such an allowance for  
their respective improvements as indifferent men mutually  
chosen shall judge reasonable.—One third of the purchase  
money being paid down, some time will be given for the  
remaining two thirds, upon good security.  
**R** ED and white PORT, very excellent  
in Pipes, Hogheads, and Quarter-  
Casks, to be sold by CHARLES NICOLL, at  
the White-Hall. 26.

To be sold at public vendue, on Thursday the 18th of De-  
cember next, at the Coffee-House :  
**Two valuable tracts of land, lying**  
in Ulster county, belonging to the children of the late Richard  
Bradley Esq; the original patentees.—The first tract contains  
817 acres and lies about two miles and a half back of New-  
burgh, on Hudson's river, the land is rough, but exceeding  
well timber'd.—The second tract contains 1783 acres, lies  
some small distance northward from the first tract and about  
four miles and a half from the river, it is good land, has 6-  
veral pieces of good swamp in it, and sufficient quantity of  
timber.—There are three persons living on this second tract,  
viz. Jonas Totten, who has been on it some few years, John

house, and a convenient kitchen adjoining; the whole house  
is shingled with cedar, part of the land has been cleared, and  
the chief part of the whole place is within good fence—it  
lies very handy and pleasant; and is convenient for oysters,  
clams, and fishing. There is a convenient place for a wharf,  
for sloops or smaller vessels to lie within two chains of the  
door: It is suitable for a farmer or a gentleman.—Any per-  
son inclining to purchase the same, may apply to ANNA  
BOWNE, executrix to Obadiah Bowne, deceased, at Mat-  
tewan, who lives within half a mile of the premises, who will  
give an indisputable title for the same.  
Middletown, July 3, 1766.  
ANNA BOWNE.

**TO BE SOLD,**  
**A plantation in the bounds of**  
Middletown, containing 177 acres, and three fourths of an  
acre, bounded southwily on Matrawan Creek, facing the bay.  
It is good land and well timbered : There is on it 23 acres  
of good salt Meadow, and a large orchard of the best grafted  
apple trees, some rich swamps, and a considerable quantity  
of low wood land, which if it were cleared would make good  
fresh meadow; it is generally good wheat land : There is on  
it a handsome convenient house almost as good as new, two  
stories high, and three rooms on a floor, and a large entry,  
two fire places below, and two above; the lower story is  
handsomely finished, a good stone cellar under the whole



**A Person who has served a regular Apprenticeship to, and has had for a long Time the Management of a considerable Manufactory in England, and who has also been employed in a universal Store of Goods there, and from many Years Experience in this Place, has obtained a real Knowledge of the Quality and Value of Goods, and Trade in general, and whose Time at present is not fully employed; is desirous of engaging with any Merchant in Town or Country, to assist in managing and superintending a Manufactory, or in conducting a Store, &c. If something interesting does not soon offer, Books of Accounts will be carefully kept and adjusted; also Instruments of Writing taken in and fairly copied on reasonable Terms. For Particulars inquire of the Printer.**

N. B. Gentlemen may Diet or Lodge in a small Family in a pleasant Part of the Town on easy Terms, likewise a Person having a small House (or a neat lower Part of a House) to Let, in nearly the Center of the City, may hear of a Tenant.

To the PUBLIC.

### THE Grammar School which hath

some Time past been taught at Elizabeth-Town, to universal Acceptance by Mr. T. Reeve, is proposed to be kept for the Future upon a more enlarged Plan; Mr. Reeve being now joined for that Purpose by Mr. Pemberton, late Master of the Grammar School in New-Jersey College. A commodious House is provided in the Centre of the Town, for the Accommodation of a large School: Gentlemen who incline to send their Sons, may depend upon their united diligent Care in instructing them in the Latin and Greek Languages, to qualify for Admission into any of our American Colleges.

As the Art of Reading and pronouncing the English Tongue with Propriety, is too much neglected in the first Rudiments of Education, they will devote Part of their Attention to this essential Object. Doctor Sheridan, observes, "that the Principles of Elocution cannot be too soon instilled." That Children ought to be trained in them from the very first Rudiments, when the pliant Organs are easily formed to any Sounds, and before Prejudice or evil Habit shall have taken Root." To advance this useful Part of Learning, it is proposed that generally once in a Month, during the Spring and Summer Seasons, the Lads shall publicly recite some select Pieces, committed to Memory from our best English Writers. This, it is imagined will excite a laudable Emulation to excel in the Art of Delivery.

The Terms of Admission into the School are, Five Pounds per Annum, and Twenty Shillings Entrance light Money.

If any Gentleman choose to have their Sons improved in their Writing and Arithmetic, at an Additional Dollar per Quarter, they will set apart one Hour each Day for that Purpose.

Boarding in the Town may be easily obtained upon reasonable Terms.

Imported and to be sold Wholesale and Retail by

### EDWARD LAIGHT,

Opposite the Hon. William Walton's, Esq; for Cash or short Credit;

A Neat and general assortment of ironmongery and cutlery, such as pit, mill and cross cut saws, hand, tenon, sail and pannel ditto; eyed shovels and spades, front and inside door locks, chest locks, hinges and handles; raised joint and common H & IL hinges; brass scales and scale beams; brass and iron wire; bright Belcony and shutter bolts; clouts, brads, tacks and tenter hooks of all sorts; cotton and clothiers cards; files, rasps, augers and chisels; Dutch tea kettles; common and chamber bellowses; Ware's best Scotch snuff; refined and bloomery iron; 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. and 24d. nails; 7 by 9, 8 by 10 and 9 by 11 glass; and many other articles too tedious to mention.—Also oil, blubber and leather as usual, and all the necessary articles belonging to the currying business.

### LUDLOW and HOFFMAN,

Have for SALE,

At their STORE in BAYARD-STREET:

PORK, Beef, Salt, Bar-Iron and Powder, with a neat Assortment of European and East-India Goods, suitable for the Season, imported in the last Ships from London and Bristol. 36.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Nicholas Hoffman, and Stephen Forman,

A N extraordinary FARM, containing about 145 Acres, lying in New-Jersey, near Quibble-Town, it being only seven Miles from New-Brunswick Landing; the one Half being extraordinary good Meadow, the whole of it may be brought with little Labour into mowing Ground; on it is a tolerable good House, Barn, &c. a very good Orchard, many other Advantages will appear by applying at the Premises, or to TOBIAS VAN ORDER, at Bound-Brook; Likewise to be sold about 5 Acres of Land lying near Cranbury, with a small House on it. For further Particulars apply to WILLIAM CLAWSON at Cranbury.

### THE Public are hereby informed,

that the Subscriber has just opened, a genteel house of entertainment in the City of New-Brunswick, at the Sign of the Tree of Liberty; where Travellers and others may be well accommodated with every Thing necessary for their comfort and subsistence.—He hopes from his Endeavours to merit the Esteem of the Public; he may be gratified with a reasonable Share of their Custom. HENRY BICKER.

N. B. He still carries on the Business of a Hatter, where Persons may be always supplied with Hats of every Sort and Quality, such as the best Beavers and Castors.

WANTED,

### A Gardiner on Shares, or other-

wife, as may be agreed on, for a sufficient Quantity of level Ground for gardening; through which runs a never failing Stream, capable of being led over any Part; the Situation is within a Mile of a Landing to New-York Market, on it is a new Stone House, a Kitchen and Stable adjacent, and other Conveniences for a Family, with Privilege of Fire-Wood.—For further Particulars Inquire of the Printer.

40-35

### ANDREW M' MYER,

Has for Sale at his Store in Hanover-Square, next Door to Messrs. William and Thomas Brownjohn's Medicinal Store, the following Goods, viz.

### SUPERFINE and middling broad-

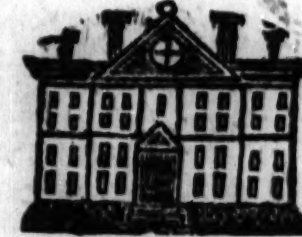
cloths, of a variety of colours; rattinets, shaloons, tammies and durants; buttons and sewing silk, silk and hair twist; stamped durants, scarlet and white flannel, black, blue and scarlet breeches patterns; camblet and camblettes, superfine black serge denim, everlastings, ruffles and callamancoes, worsted quality and shoe binding, scarlet ratteens, brown ditto, 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 best rose blankets, striped flannel, Indian blankets; crimson and green harriteens with binding, Scotch plaid, and an assortment of chintzes and calicoes; mens, womens, boys and girls silk, cotton, thread and worsted hose; white and scarlet jersey knit vests; Irish linens, dowlais, prince's linen, corded dimity, huccabuck, Loyd garlix, tandem, Silesias, silk mitts and purses, white, crimson and blue flower'd fatten; white, crimson, green and black pelong ditto; silk gloves, black, blue, crimson and pink persians, velvet for capes of coats; 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 silk laces, silk handkerchiefs, cambricks and lawns; white and black cypress, gauze, clouting diaper; mens and boys felt and castor hats, writing paper, &c. &c.—He has also to sell,

A parcel of choice Madeira by the pipe, hoghead and quarter cask.

41-44

TO BE SOLD,

### A very commodious



House and Lot of Land, situate in the Borough Town of West-Chester: It has been noted, ever since it was built, for being the House where most of the public Business is transacted: It stands almost opposite to the Church, the Borough Court House, a Friend's Meeting-House, a School-House, and a very good public Town Landing; from which Boats and other Craft go to and from New-York in a Tide, and a good Boat constantly makes two Trips a Week: There is excellent Fishing, Fowling and Oystering, close at the Door. The House is a Storey high, has a commodious Rooms on each Floor, a Cellar under the whole, a good Garret and 9 Fire Places: The Entry is a spacious Passage thro' the Middle of the whole House, and contains a large Stair Case: In the Front is a handsome Piazza the whole Length of the Building, which is 50 Feet. Adjoining to the House is a good Kitchen and Milk Room, and at convenient Distances, a Barn, Stable, Store-Houses, and other out-Houses, Sheds, &c. Before the Front Door, is a Yard, paved in, and near the Back Door, a Cistern and a Well with a good Pump; the whole in good Repair, painted and finished in a genteel Manner. The Lot contains about 12 or 14 Acres, on which is an excellent Garden, a very good Orchard of fine Fruit, 4 or 5 Acres of good fresh Meadow, and the whole may be made Meadow Ground. The Front of the Lot is neatly fenced with Boards, and the rest of the Fence is good, with Stone and Cedar Posts and Rails, and proper Division Fences thro' the Whole.

It is all in good Order, with proper Conveniences for a Gentleman, Merchant, Shop-Keeper or Inn-Holder. Any Person inclining to Purchase the same, may know the Conditions of Sale, by applying to the Subscriber on the Premises, or the Printer at the Exchange in New-York. A good and sufficient Title will be given to the Purchaser, by

WILLIAM BETTS.

New-York, September 2, 1766.

TO BE SOLD,

### By ANDREW GAUTIER,

In Princes-Street, opposite Mr. Provost's, near Broad-Street:

A Large and neat Assortment of Windsor Chairs, made in the best and neatest Manner, & well painted, viz. High-back'd low-back'd and Sack-back'd, Chairs and Settees, or double seated, fit for Piazza or Gardens.—Children's dining and low Chairs, &c.

N. B. As the above GAUTIER intends constantly to keep a large Number of all Sorts of the above Chairs by him for Sale, all Persons, wanting such, may depend on being supplied with any Quantity Wholesale or Retail, at reasonable Rates.



Receiver General's Office, New-York, Sept. 29, 1766. A public notice has been repeatedly given, to all those who are indebted to his Majesty for Quit-Rents, and no Regard having been paid to the same; Notice is hereby given, that unless the arrears for Quit-Rents are immediately discharged, the Receiver General will without further delay, proceed as the law directs.

### Peter Vianey,

FENCING and DANCING MASTER:

Opposite the Hon. John Watt's, Esquire, at Mrs. Hays's.

CONTINUES to Teach privately, Gentlemen and Ladies, several Ladies being desirous to send him their Children, should be open a public Dancing-School, he intends to do it, on the First Monday of November next, if he gets a sufficient Number.

He is to be spoke with at the above place, or at Mrs. Hays's, the Corner House opposite Queen Charlotte's Tavern, near the Exchange.

### LAST Night broke out of the

Common Grol and made his Escape, a Negro Man named

TONY, the Servant of John Van Dorin, who lately burnt his Masters House: Said Negro is about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, pretty well proportioned, is a likely smart looking Fellow.

Had on when he went away, a grey jacket, Leather Breeches, no Shoes nor Stockings.—Whoever takes up and returns the said Prisoner, to me or my Groat-keeper at Morris-Town, shall be paid TEN DOLLARS Reward, and all reasonable Charges by

New-York, Morris County, October 7, 1766.

requires, whereof the one half is cleared and in good grass and fence; a new framed house 24 feet front and rear, and 31 feet deep, a cellar under the whole and well finished; a new barn 46 feet front and rear, and 40 feet deep; a new stone well 35 feet deep, with good water about 10 feet from the house; a young fruit bearing orchard, the whole well timbered and watered, very fine pasture, strong wheat land pleasantly situated either for stock or wheat. For conditions of sale apply to John Lewis on the premises, or to Abraham Ten Eyck, in Princes-street New-York. If not sold it will be let.

### TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE,

A farm of 340 acres, lying on a

cross road, two miles from William Gay's landing, on the north-river, and two miles from Poughkeepsie, with about ninety acres of cleared land in good fence, a stream running through said lot, which is never dry whereon may be set either a grist or saw-mill; near one half of the farm is in well timbered dry swamps well water'd, lying in large bodies, from 20 to 30 acres and upwards. One swamp lying near the house, of about 30 acres, with two brooks running through the same, so that the whole is laid under water as occasion



# SUPPLEMENT EXTRAORDINARY

## To the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, or GENERAL ADVERTISER.

THURSDAY, October 30, 1766.

No. 1243.

HOLT,  
The Candour and impartiality whereby you have distinguished yourself, oblig'd you to give a Paper of August the 15th, 1765, to a Piece signed *Americanus*, in favour of the Act. This Piece you very properly prefaced following Manner.

The Author of the following Piece is unknown Printer; it cannot be supposed, that he is *AMERICAN*, or a FRIEND TO LIBERTY; how he shall not have it to say, that he could not a fair Hearing, or that his Arguments were owed their full Weight. The Cause of cy can receive no Disadvantage from Argument and Reason; Oh! that Reason an Justice be allowed to determine the Question!"

Any Person in this City who read that Paper whom I conversed was of the same Opinion as, that the Piece was not written by an *American* or a "Friend to Liberty." It was generally supposed to be the Production of some Native of Britain, who had snatched up his Notions of aeral Interests and of American Rights, from digested and flimsy Arguments of the late Ministry and their mercenary Tools, of which indeed this Piece is only a Collection. A single Man with whom I ever spoke on this subject, believed that a Native of America could be to all Regard for the Freedom and Honour of country, as to endeavour to destroy that sacred of taxing ourselves, which is the Security of all it, and to fully her Character with the most and scandalous Reproaches that a People can r. In short, it could not be conceived, that an *AMERICAN*, could represent *AMERICA* as disloyal to Sovereign, ungrateful to her Mother Country, and stupidly regardless of her own Welfare; and hence infer, that the British Parliament's taxing her was "just," "reasonable," "necessary," and an "INDISPENSABLE DUTY."

Yet this general Opinion, that the above-mentioned Piece was not written by an *American*, was a general Mistake: For by the *Philadelphia* Paper of the 25th of September last, I find it has been discovered, that it was written by an *American*, by a *Pennsylvanian*, by a Lawyer, by a Representative of the People, by a Man who as I am informed, has made a Fortune by the Employments with which his Country has for many Years intrusted him. Mr. Joseph Galloway, when the Fact could be no longer concealed, acknowledged by a Writing under his own Hand, published in the Paper just mentioned, that he was the Author of the Piece signed "*Americanus*."

This Acknowledgement was published before the late Election in that Province, and with an Astonishment which I want Words to express, I find in the *Philadelphia* Paper of October the 9th,—that this Affector of American Slavery, this reviler of American Honour, was re-elected a Representative in Assembly for the County of *Philadelphia*.

In giving such Countenance to such a Man, every British Colony receives a Wound. What a blow is this to American Freedom! to see the People of *Pennsylvania*, hitherto distinguished for their Love of Liberty, bestowing their Favour on a Man who has so daringly attacked their dearest Rights.

Mr. Galloway in his Acknowledgement above-mentioned, insinuates, that he wrote the Piece to prevent Riots, and this I am told was the Argument used by his Friends to obtain his Election. But what an Insult is this on the Understanding of his Country Men? Could he not have shewn the Folly and Wickedness of Riots, without being guilty of a greater Folly and Wickedness, in *slandering his Country*, and *betraying her Rights*? With the same Pretence to Reason, he might beat out a Man's Brains, and then say he did it to brush off a Wasp that had lighted on his Head and was going to sting him.

*Pennsylvania* is unhappily agitated with Parties at this Time, and therefore many People in that Province may be willing to wink at Crimes in those of their own Side; but certainly Mr. Galloway must entertain an exceeding mean Opinion of their Understanding, when he thinks that such Excuses will pass with them. When a People can be persuaded, that Liberty and Slavery are the same Thing, and that there is no Difference between Day and Night, they may perhaps also be persuaded, that it's as justifiable to slander one's Country and attack its most valuable Rights as to argue against Riots.

I know nothing of Mr. Galloway but what I have seen written by him or of him in the Prints, and what I have heard publicly spoken. From hence I am convinced, that he had the same Motive to write in Favour of the Stamp-Act, that those had who were in Favour of it in *Great-Britain*; I mean, TO RECOMMEND HIMSELF TO A DOMINEERING MINISTRY, who were resolved on the Destruction of American Liberty. My Reasons are these. 1st. Mr. Galloway had the SAME INTEREST in England that Mr. Hughes had, and as THIS INTEREST had procured the Office of distributing the Stamps for Mr. Hughes, before he had signalized himself in the Cause; how much MORE PROBABLE was it, that THIS INTEREST would procure a better Post, either of Comptroller of the Stamp-Offices, or Judge of one of the unconstitutional Admiralty Courts for enforcing the Stamp-Act, which were very valuable Offices for Mr. Galloway, when he had so WARMLY EXERTED himself in favour of this darling Scheme?

2dly. That Mr. Galloway intended to distinguish his Zeal on this Occasion, is manifest from the Pains he took to spread his Performance throughout the Continent; by having it printed in one of our Papers, and the *Philadelphia* and *Virginia* Papers; which Diligence of his, he takes care to mention to the Agent of *Pennsylvania*, in his Letter dated the 20th of September 1765, printed in the *Philadelphia* Paper of September the 11th, 1766.

3dly. It appears from the same Letter that in September 1765, when he wrote it, only a few Days after his *Americanus* was published here, Mr. Galloway thought that "Mr. Hughes would be able to put his Commission in Execution in *Pennsylvania*," and commended his "FIRMNESS" for it; so that he had some Reason to expect, that his exerting himself in defending and enforcing the Stamp-Act, would not be *lost Labour*.

I had written thus far to you Mr. Holt, when the *Philadelphia* Paper of last Thursday, October 16th, came to Hand. You may perhaps imagine, but I cannot describe to you my Amazement, when I read it over and observed, that the Man who has been publicly convicted of writing the Piece signed "*Americanus*," was last Tuesday chosen SPEAKER of the Assembly of *Pennsylvania*. I never found myself so much inclined to disbelieve my own Eyes, I read the Paragraph over and over; and incredible as it must appear to those who have seen that Piece, its Author is actually promoted by the Representatives of a free People, to the Seat I have mentioned!

The late Speaker I have heard frequently mentioned as a moderate Man of an irreproachable Character, and well versed in the Business of the House; but I suppose he was not violent enough for the Party now prevailing there, and therefore was removed. This prevailing Party, to the Astonishment of every other Colony that hears of their Conduct, and to the Grief of a great Part of that Province, is resolved to change their Proprietary Government into a Royal one, at the Risk of all those envied and invaluable Privileges, by which they have hitherto been so EMINENTLY DISTINGUISHED from all the rest of the World: And every Man's Merit with that Party, is estimated as I am informed by his Ardour for, or his Dislike of that rash Project.

When I consider this Instance of PARTY FURY, my Heart feels the most painful Emotions, I see all Distinctions between Virtue and Vice, Patriotism and Treachery, buried in blind Rage; Worth and Moderation become criminal and must retire; while the desperate Party-Man sanctifies all his Actions however detestable, by gratifying in a particular Point, the Passions of a People artfully inflamed by designing Men, who cover their own Views and Interests with specious Pretences of public Good.

How exactly does this Conduct of the People of *Pennsylvania* justify the following Observation of the learned and sagacious Mr. Hume, in his History of England? "Is it no wonder, (says he) that Faction is so productive of Vices of all Kinds. For besides that it inflames all the Passions, it tends to remove those great Restraints, Honour and SHAME; when Men find that NO INIQUITY CAN LOSE THEM THE APPROBATION OF THEIR OWN PARTY."

That this Colony and all others to which your Paper goes may know by this memorable Example, to what Excesses Party Fury may transport a People, and may thereby be warned to guard against its fatal Wildness. I beg you will reprint the Piece signed *Americanus*, that great as they will then per-

ceive the Guilt of its Author to be, they may learn that Party Fury has made him SPEAKER of the Assembly of *Pennsylvania*!

P. S. Please to print *Americanus* in the same Characters with the Copy now sent you, and be so good as to prefix the Letter above refer'd to, a Copy of which is also sent to you.

October 17, 1766.

Extract of a Letter from Joseph Galloway, Esq; dated Philadelphia, September 20, 1766, to Benjamin Franklin, Esq; Agent.

THE public papers will inform you of the present distracted state of the colonies, and the many outrages and riots that have been occasioned BY A DISLIKE TO THE STAMP-ACT; all which have been incited by the principal men of the colonies where they have been committed. Measures have not been wanting to create the SAME TEMPER in the people here; in which some have been very active. In hopes to prevent their ill effects, I wrote a moderate piece, signed *Americanus*, published here and at New-York, and since in *Virginia*; wherein you will see my sentiments on the subject. I am told it had a good effect in those places, as well as here, being much approved by the moderate part of the people. Yet we should not have been free from riots here, if another method had not been taken to prevent them, VIZ. By assembling quietly, at the instance of Mr. Hughes's friends (and not by an order from the government of the city) near 800 of the sober inhabitants, posted in different parts, ready to prevent any mischief that should be attempted by the mob, which effectually intimidated them, and kept all tolerably quiet, only they burnt a figure they called a Stamp-Man, and about midnight dispersed. Great pains have been taken to PERSUADE and frighten Mr. Hughes into a RESIGNATION OF HIS OFFICE, but he continues FIRM, and will not resign in any manner that shall do dishonour to his appointment; and I THINK WILL BE ABLE to put his Commission into execution, NOTWITHSTANDING THE EXAMPLE SET BY OTHER COLONIES.

AT a time when ALMOST EVERY AMERICAN PEN is employed in placing the transactions of the parliament of our mother country in the most OBSCURE LIGHT, and in ALIENATING THE AFFECTIONS of a numerous and loyal people FROM THE ROYAL PERSON of the best of sovereigns; permit me, however unpopular the task, through the impartial channel of your paper, to point out the imprudence and folly of such conduct, and to give a brief and true state of the facts included in the dispute between *Great-Britain* and her colonies. From whence the cool and unprejudiced may form a right judgment of the motives of her late conduct, and of the impropriety and rashness of the method, that is taken to prevail on her to alter or repeal her measures.

It is a truth too universally known, that the people of England are involved in a debt, under which they struggle with the utmost difficulty. From its enormity many judicious persons have predicted the ruin of the nation: Foreign powers rely on it, as the only foundation of their hopes of reducing the British dominions. The protection of America has in no small degree, contributed to this burthen of the mother country. To the large sums of money that have been expended from the English treasury and the parental care of a British parliament, we in a great measure owe our present freedom from Indian barbarities, popish cruelties and superstition.

The Americans have now acquired a considerable share of property, tho' it must be confessed, by no means so much as the folly and extravagance of a few, have taught our superiors to believe. In proportion to this property, the most plain and evident principle of justice, pronounces the equity of their being taxed, in order to defray the expence which their own safety requires. If more than the colonies can bear, in their present infant state, is necessary, their mother country holds herself ready, to lend her assistance, to secure them from foreign invasion, oppression and misery. This she ever has done, and as long as she is actuated by the principles of sound policy, she will, and must continue to do.

The power of making war, of protecting and defending British subjects, in every part of the world, and of forming, directing, and executing, that protection, is constitutionally vested in the crown alone.



The subject has a right to demand it, when ever he is in danger. This right is purchased by his allegiance, which is the reciprocal consideration daily paid for it. America, consisting of a number of colonies in the most perfect and independent of each other, is in a particular manner dependent on this power, and has a right to demand an exertion of it, to insure its safety. And accordingly, during the late war, she received the full advantages of it, without which, in her disunited state, she, in all probability, must have fallen before the most cruel and barbarous of all enemies. The preservation of America is of the utmost importance to Great-Britain. A loss of it to the British crown would greatly diminish its strength; and the possession of it to any other nation, would give an increase of wealth and power totally inconsistent with the safety of Britons. If then the power of protection is rightfully and solely vested in the crown; if America is of so much importance to her mother country; and if it is just and reasonable that she should contribute towards her own defence, so essential to her own and the happiness of Great-Britain; will any be so absurd as to deny the reasonableness the necessity, of the crown's, having some certainty that she will pay her proportion of aids when requisite and demanded?

If then it be incontestibly just, that America should contribute towards the means of her own safety, and absolutely necessary, that the crown, the guardian of that safety, should be supplied with the aids requisite to enable it to effect that purpose. The next inquiry that presents itself, is, BY WHOM is this contribution to be enforced.

This seems to be the grand question between Britain and her colonies. In their present state, this can be done but by one of two modes; either BY THE PARLIAMENT, OR BY THE SEVERAL LEGISLATURES OF AMERICA. The last method, no doubt, would be most eligible, and agreeable to the colonists; and we have reason to believe it would be also most agreeable to his Majesty and his parliament, could it with certainty and security to both, be relied upon. It can be of little moment to the general welfare, and of course to the King and people of England, whether these aids are granted by a British parliament, or the several American legislatures, provided they be really granted. Upon a dispassionate review of the conduct of the mother country relative to America during the last War, we shall find it affords sufficient evidence of this truth, and of a tenderness for the rights of the colonies, that ought to be retained in the most grateful remembrance. The imminent distress and danger we were in at that time, and the repeated requisitions that were transmitted to the crown for assistance against the common enemy, must be recent in every memory. In pursuance of these entreaties, men and money were liberally granted by the parliament, and the wisest plans formed by our sovereign and the ministry for our safety. But as America had life, liberty and property, to be protected, it was thought but just, that she should also unite in the measures concerted for her own preservation. The parliament had it then, AS WELL AS NOW, in its power to compel her, without the assent of her several legislatures. But instead of making use of that power to levy taxes on us, the most moderate and tender requisitions were sent over to our several legislatures, requiring our proportional aids for this necessary service, attended with the warmest assurances, that a considerable part of such aids should be repaid; thus tenderly and affectionately alluring us to the discharge of our duty. Hence it seems manifest, that the administration would have been content with, and even prefer'd this mode, to that of having recourse to an act of parliament, had the colonies at that time fully complied with the royal demands. Had this been done, the suspicion would be unreasonable, that the present duties and impositions would have ever been laid on America, or even thought of. However, the experiment was made, but how did it prove, with respect to the interest, the honour, and duty of America? Some of our legislatures granted their proportions in time; others late, too late to be of real service, and some never complied at all, tho' his Majesty's subjects committed to their care, were massacred before their eyes, and British America was in the most imminent danger. And it is worthy of further observation, that such was the TENDERNESS and FORBEARANCE of our mother country, THUS JUSTLY PROVOKED, by the perverse disobedience of some of the colonies, at that time when nothing less than the interest and honour of the whole British dominions were at stake, THAT THEY DID NOT INSTANTLY ENFORCE AN OBEDIENCE BY THE METHOD THEY HAVE NOW TAKEN, which gives us so much uneasiness; but proceeding year after year, to make trial after trial, in hopes that our legislatures would comply with requisitions so reasonable and essential to our own welfare. But all their experiments were ineffectual. The sums of money granted by parliament for our protection, were often waited for with the full and timely aids of the colonies. The nature of several military expe-

ditions was occasioned by this cause alone. And had more of the American provinces been equally regardless of their own immediate defence, and our mother country failed in exerting herself on the occasion, we might at this day, be the subjects of the French government, robbed of our liberty, and deprived of the exercise and enjoyment of our inestimable religion.

After what has been offered, will any man of candour deny that the BRITISH GOVERNMENT (in whom is constitutionally vested the power of protecting us) OUGHT TO HAVE SOME SECURITY, that sufficient aids will be granted by us, not only in any future war, but at this time, IN ORDER TO PUT AMERICA IN A MORE DEFENSIBLE SITUATION? It is not an improbable conjecture, that in another war, she will become the scene of action and the principal object of the contending powers. Her value and infinite importance to the possessor, justifies the thought. Should she remain in her present defenceless state, how easily would she become the prey of a foreign invader? And how PRECARIOUS HER PROTECTION, SHOULD IT DEPEND ON THE AIDS TO BE GRANTED BY THE COLONIES in their present disunited state, subject to the various CAPRICES and HUMOURS OF OUR DIFFERENT LEGISLATURES!

If then it be reasonable that America should be taxed towards her own safety, and her safety depends on her enabling the crown to secure it; if without this she may be lost to her mother country, and deprived of her civil as well as religious rights, IF SHE HAS BEEN THUS NEGLIGENT OF HER DUTY, AND PERVERSELY OBSTINATE, when those rights and her own preservation required a contrary behaviour: IF she has, notwithstanding, been preserved, in a great measure, at the expence of her mother country; and IF UNDER HER PRESENT CIRCUMSTANCES AND DISUNION, IT APPEARS FROM EXPERIENCE, THAT THE CROWN CAN HAVE NO DEPENDANCE that she will act differently on future occasions; does it, not then become THE INDISPENSABLE DUTY OF A BRITISH PARLIAMENT TO INTERFERE, AND COMPEL HER TO DO WHAT IS SO reasonable and necessary for HER PRESERVATION! Shall the colonies be lost to the British dominions thro' their own OBSTINACY, CAPRICE and FOLLY; and shall not Great-Britain, whose interest is inseparably united with theirs, ENDEAVOUR TO PREVENT IT? Shall she stand by, an inactive spectator, indifferent to her own and their welfare, and not make the LEAST EFFORT towards avoiding the consequential mischiefs?

The highest degree of vanity certainly cannot prompt us to imagine that our sovereign and his parliament will be intimidated by the irreverent censures, and dissolatory menaces of the Americans, in their present disunited and defenceless condition. It is a proof of the greatest insatiation to conceive, that we can bully the British nation, now at peace with the whole world, and possessed of strength which the united powers of France and Spain could not subdue. Let us then convert our idle threats into dutiful remonstrances. Reveal to them the poverty of our circumstances, & rectify the false representations which they have received of our wealth. Show them our incapacity to pay the impositions which they have laid upon us, without more freedom of commerce and a circulating medium to carry on that commerce. Tell them, that should they make a thousand acts of parliament to oblige us, we cannot give what we have not, and what they prevent us from procuring, for want of due attention to our circumstances. And tell them our incapacity to pay the debt already due to the British merchants; our inability to take off the their future manufactures; and the impossibility of our contributing to the wealth, power and glory of our mother country; unless she will relax her present measures, which so essentially affect her own as well as our welfare.

And as we claim the right of laying and levying our own taxes, by our own representatives, let us point out some rational method, which will afford a confident dependance to the crown, that this shall be done whenever necessary for the safety of our country.— If an united legislature of the colonies, free from the objections arising from the present state of our distinct and several legislatures, is what we aim at, let us form some rational plan of such a legislature, and lay it before the sovereign and the parliament, or prevail on our several assemblies, to execute the plan by their several acts of assembly. Or if we prefer a common legislature with our mother country, PETITION FOR THE RIGHT OF SENDING MEMBERS TO PARLIAMENT: upon the whole, let us convince our mother country, that the colonies will, at all times, grant such reasonable aids, as shall be necessary for our own preservation, whenever it becomes the duty of the crown to require them; for without this, it will be difficult, if not impossible, to persuade her, that the law of necessity, which is superior to all laws, WILL NOT JUSTIFY THE IMPOSITION OF TAXES WITHOUT OUR ASSENT, for a necessary purpose.

It is with pleasure I hear, the colony of Massachusetts has taken the lead in this important measure. A general invitation from the assembly of that colony

had been lately sent to the several houses of representatives of the American provinces, requesting the formation of a committee from each, to take into consideration the late Stamp-Act, &c. and the to form a general and united dutiful and loyal presentation of the true circumstances of American affairs, to their sovereign and the parliament. With a confidence, no doubt that they will be able to vince them; that the true interest of America is real interest of Great-Britain, and that they succeed in obtaining relief from whatever is grievous and oppressive to the colonies.

While these wise and prudent measures are pressing by the several assemblies of the people, be hoped, that those indecent reflections which already been too often repeated in our public will be no longer continued, as they only create in the minds of the weak and ignorant of dissolality against the crown, and against the people of England; and to excitement of our superiors against the colonies, and thereby involve them in difficulties more some and inconvenient, than those we now complain of.

AMERICA

LONDON, August 12.

A letter from Aranjuez, dated June "Don Francis de Sallesary Corvetto, a Murcia, where his father was Regidor, was day publicly degraded at Madrid from the Nobility, had his tongue and his right hand and afterwards was hanged. His crime was sinating some persons, and having formed the design of laying his sacrilegious hands upon t and the Royal family."

Letters from Genoa of the 19th last, b counts, that the populace of Syracuse had and set fire to the Governor's palace, the de Castellar, and eight other buildings, public; but that the garrison taking immediate arms, had killed 70 of the insurgents, and about 100 more, several of whom had been!

It is asserted, that the Jesuits have lodged million sterling in our funds since their rout of Portugal and France; which it is supposed continue there till they can execute their plan.

Yesterday a Bailiff was obliged to enter into a nizeance, himself in 300l. and two sureties in 100l. for his appearance in the court of King's Bench, to answer the complaint of an eminent tradesman in So, work, whom he had unlawfully arrested, and confined in a spunging house for near 13 hours.

The account in one of the morning papers of the death of Mr. Wilkes, at Paris, is supposed not to be true, as the family knew nothing of it this morning.

They write from Hamburg, that the rapid increase of the Russian navy occasions a good deal of speculation among the politicians; as her Imperial Majesty was known to have given orders for forming immense magazines at Cronstadt, Revel, and other parts.

August 9. Tuesday morning while the Clerk of Richmond church in Surry, was ringing the bell for a person deceased, of a sudden the steeple fell down to the ground, but the man luckily escaped unhurt. The steeple had been built 800 years. The body of the church is crushed from top to bottom, and is in so ruinous a condition, that the inhabitants are afraid of going into it. King George II. would have rebuilt the church for the inhabitants, but they would not accept of his offer, and chose rather to expend 700l. in repairing it.

TO BE SOLD, By  
THOMAS DOUGHTY,

IN DOCK-STREET:

CHOICE old Madeira Wine, Lisbon Red Port, Teneriffe Wines by the Pipe, Quarter Cask or Five Gallons; also Jamaica Spirits, West-India Rum, Holland Geneva, Bohea, Shouffong and Hyson Teas, Coffee, Chocolate, Lump, single, middling and double refined Loaf Sugar; Muscovado Sugars, Raisins, Currants, Citron, Sweet Oil, Olives, Capers, Anchovies, Pepper, French Indigo, Scotch and Rappee Snuff with sundry other Articles of Groceries. 40.

All persons indebted to the estate

of Francis Silvester, late of this city, Cooper, deceased, are hereby requested to come and discharge the same, and all persons that have any demands against the said Estate, to send in their accounts, that they may be adjusted, to John Silvester, and Elias Brovort, Executors.

N. B. There is to be disposed of at the house of the said deceased, sundry household goods; likewise a negro boy—there are two rooms in the said house to be let. 39—

READY MONEY given  
for clean Linen RAGS,  
of any Kind, at the Printing-Office

A Variety of Books and Stationary, to be  
sold at the Printing-Office near the Exchange.

A Few Skins of very best Vel-  
lum, to be sold at the Printing-Office near the Exchange.